which offsets must be maintained are those frequencies which are within one of the aeronautical bands defined in this subparagraph, and when expressed in MHz and divided by 0.025 yield an integer. The offset must meet one of the following two criteria:

(1) All such cable carriers or signal components shall be offset by 12.5 kHz with a frequency tolerance of ±5 kHz; or

(2) The fundamental frequency from which the visual carrier frequencies are derived by multiplication by an integer number which shall be 6.0003 MHz with a tolerance of ±1 Hz (Harmonically Related Carrier (HRC) comb generators only).

(b) In the aeronautical radionavigation bands 108–118 and 328.6–335.4 MHz, the frequency of all carrier signals or signal components carrier at an average power level equal to or greater than 10^{-4} watts in a 25 kHz bandwidth in any 160 microsecond period shall be offset by 25 kHz with a tolerance of ±5 kHz. The aeronautical radionavigation frequencies from which offsets must be maintained are defined as follows:

(1) Within the aeronautical band 108–118 MHz when expressed in MHz and divided by 0.025 yield an even integer.

(2) Within the band 328.6–335.4 MHz, the radionavigation glide path channels are listed in Section 87.501 of the Rules.

NOTE: The HRC system, as described above, will meet this requirement in the 328.6–335.4 MHz navigation glide path band. Those Incrementally Related Carriers (IRC) systems, with comb generator reference frequencies set at certain odd multiples equal to or greater than 3 times the 0.0125 MHz aeronautical communications band offset, e.g. (6n + 1.250 ± 0.0375) MHz, MAY ALSO MEET THE 25 KHZ OFFSET REQUIREMENT IN THE NAVIGATION GLIDE PATH BAND.

[50 FR 29400, July 19, 1985]

§ 76.613 Interference from a multichannel video programming distributor (MVPD).

(a) Harmful interference is any emission, radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with this chapter.

(b) An MVPD that causes harmful interference shall promptly take appropriate measures to eliminate the harmful interference.

(c) If harmful interference to radio communications involving the safety of life and protection of property cannot be promptly eliminated by the application of suitable techniques, operation of the offending MVPD or appropriate elements thereof shall immediately be suspended upon notification by the District Director and/or Resident Agent of the Commission's local field office, and shall not be resumed until the interference has been eliminated to the satisfaction of the District Director and/or Resident Agent. When authorized by the District Director and/or Resident Agent, short test operations may be made during the period of suspended operation to check the efficacy of remedial measures.

(d) The MVPD may be required by the District Director and/or Resident Agent to prepare and submit a report regarding the cause(s) of the interference, corrective measures planned or taken, and the efficacy of the remedial measures.

[42 FR 41296, Aug. 16, 1977, as amended at 62 FR 61031, Nov. 14, 1997]

§ 76.614 Cable television system regular monitoring.

Cable television operators transmitting carriers in the frequency bands 108–137 and 225–400 MHz shall provide for a program of regular monitoring for signal leakage by substantially covering the plant every three months. The incorporation of this monitoring program into the daily activities of existing service personnel in the discharge of their normal duties will generally cover all portions of the system and will therefore meet this requirement. Monitoring equipment and procedures utilized by a cable operator shall be adequate to detect a leakage source which produces a field strength in these bands of 20 μV/m or greater at a distance of 3 meters. During regular monitoring, any leakage source which produces a field strength of 20 μV/m or greater at a distance of 3 meters in the aeronautical radio frequency bands

shall be noted and such leakage sources shall be repaired within a reasonable period of time. The operator shall maintain a log showing the date and location of each leakage source identified, the date on which the leakage was repaired, and the probable cause of the leakage. The log shall be kept on file for a period of two (2) years and shall be made available to authorized representatives of the Commission upon request.

[50 FR 29400, July 19, 1985]

§ 76.615 Notification requirements.

All cable television operators shall comply with each of the following notification requirements:

(a) The operator of the cable system shall notify the Commission annually of all signals carried in the aeronautical radio frequency bands, noting the type of information carried by the signal (television picture, aural, pilot carrier, or system control, etc.) The timely filing of FCC Form 325, Schedule 2, will meet this requirement.

(b) The operator of a cable system shall notify the Commission before transmitting any carrier or other signal component with an average power level across a 25 kHz bandwidth in any 160 microsecond time period equal to or greater than 10^{-4} watts at any point in the cable distribution system on any new frequency or frequencies in the aeronautical radio frequency bands. Such notification shall include:

(1) Legal name and local address of the cable television operator;

(2) The names and FCC identifiers (e.g. CA0001) of the system communities affected;

(3) The names and telephone numbers of local system officials who are responsible for compliance with §§ 76.610, 76.611 (effective July 1, 1990), and 76.612 through 76.616 of the Rules;

(4) Carrier and subcarrier frequencies and tolerance, types of modulation and the maximum average power levels of all carriers and subcarriers occurring at any location in the cable distribution system.

(5) The geographical coordinates of a point near the center of the cable system, together with the distance (in kilometers) from the designated point to the most remote point of the cable plant, existing or planned, which defines a circle enclosing the entire cable plant;

(6) A description of the routine monitoring procedure to be used; and

(7) For cable operators subject to § 76.611 (effective July 1, 1990), the cumulative signal leakage index derived under § 76.611(a)(1) (effective July 1, 1990) or the results of airspace measurements derived under § 76.611(a)(2) (effective July 1, 1990), including a description of the method by which compliance with basic signal leakage criteria is achieved and the method of calibrating the measurement equipment. This information shall be provided to the Commission prior to July 1, 1990 and each calendar year thereafter.

[50 FR 29400, July 19, 1985]

§ 76.616 Operation near certain aeronautical and marine emergency radio frequencies.

The transmission of carriers or other signal components capable of delivering peak power levels equal to or greater than 10^{-5} watts at any point in a cable television system is prohibited within 100 kHz of the frequency 121.5 MHz, and is prohibited withn 50 kHz of the two frequencies 156.8 MHz and 243.0 MHz.

[50 FR 29401, July 19, 1985]

§ 76.617 Responsibility for interference.

Interference resulting from the use of cable system terminal equipment (including subscriber terminal, input selector switch and any other accessories) shall be the responsibility of the cable system terminal equipment operator in accordance with the provisions of part 15 of this chapter: provided, however, that the operator of a cable system to which the cable system terminal equipment is connected shall be responsible for detecting and eliminating any signal leakage where that leakage would cause interference outside the subscriber's premises and/or would cause the cable system to exceed the Part 76 signal leakage requirements. In cases where excessive signal leakage occurs, the cable operator shall be required only to discontinue service to